

9 April 1951 B-9

SUBJECT: Russian Defector.

1. Reference is made to report on planned defector operation. Whereas it was planned that defectors should arrive after necessary preparation was made, the following has occurred. On 6 April 1951 Father van CUTSEN was informed from Munich that - contrary to our plans - already one defector had arrived at Munich. Father van CUTSEN, after informing us thru IX 1 on morning of 7 April 1951 and after having been instructed went to Munich and returned on evening of 8 April 1951 to Salzburg.

2. At Munich Father van CUTSEN - thru his Munich representative Father Karl STJ S.J. - met Andrej KOSTJUCHENKO, who was introduced by the Father's Russian representative at Munich Adrian Pavlovich KOSTARJIV (an independently working STS member).

3. Andrej KOSTJUCHENKO (KOSTJUCHENKO) was born in 1914 at Kiev, grew up and went to school at Novo Sibirsk. He promoted to building engineer and was drafted into the army, where he served when the war broke out (1941). As army engineer he served on the Western Front (Ukraine). During 1944 he was transferred to East Siberia. He worked there until 1949 on security constructions in connection with concentration camps against insurrections and partisans. At such time a re-arrangement of concentration camps took place there, uniting smaller units and surrounding them with 'peasants' (in reality troops of the security service). In 1950 he was transferred to Pchilaska and Krest-Litovsk where he participated in new construction and reconstruction of White Russian railroads. At the end of 1950 he was transferred to Thuringia (Soviet Zone, Germany) where he supervised military construction work and armament industries.

4. When his brother, also serving with the Soviet army, for unknown reasons became arrested at the end of March/beginning of April, KOSTJUCHENKO had to expect similar measures against himself (his-revenge), and, knowing of such danger, fled. Allegedly word had reached him that he would be accepted. He therefore came to Munich - without Allied help - and reported to Father van Cutsem thru channels. He has not been interrogated and is presently living underground (cover provided by the Father's man).

5. Andrej KOSTJUCHENKO holds valuable connections, and if treated as promised, will have a number of fellower-defectors. The next will probably be an orthodox priest, communist trained.

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presently in East-Berlin.

6. As Father van CUYSEN informed, it will be essential to gradually win the confidence of KOSTJUCHENKO, who is still extremely scared.

As KOSTJUCHENKO informed the Father the former treatment of defectors by US agencies has been derogatory. It seems to be general understanding among anti-Bolsheviks in the East, that defectors are being treated very poorly. It is claimed that they are first interrogated 30 to 40 times, then under arrest for usually two weeks, and finally turned over to some NK-camp without any assistance. Going back to experience collected especially in 1945 thru 1947 the US reputation is poor with this circle. For this reason, this class usually avoids to defect.

The Father thinks it essential to consider such complaints. He feels sure that if a new and friendly system would be introduced, the planned defection should become extremely effective.

7. Following the advice of the Father, I beg to propose

- a- to issue identity papers to KOSTJUCHENKO
- b- to leave him for a brief period without interrogation
- c- to arrange for a friendly conversation by with a Russian speaking officer to be introduced to KOSTJUCHENKO by the Father
- d- to allow him free moving and contact with the Father's group also during 'conversations'
- e- to make provisions to either employ or otherwise pay for KOSTJUCHENKO's life for some time - since he does not intend to emigrate (but wants to fight Stalinism)

8. May I further ask that this entire operations should remain in my hands.

9. Detailed further reports will follow in due course concerning further plans, such as the instating of permanent cellars at Vienna, Salzburg, Munich, Graz etc.